Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 35.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT,

At Louisville, Ky., July 13th.

We have never witnessed a popular ovation to a public man that could have proved more gratifying to the recipient than the demonstration at Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of the reception of the Hon. Joseph Holt. The Temple was crowded with citizens of both sexes, who met spontaneously to do honor to the gallant Kentuckian, who, as the citizen and Statesman, had the manliness, the courage and the patriotism to resist the iniquitous influence brought to bear upon him during the late administration, bringing all his great ability and the mighty weight of his influence to the support of the government whose existence he had sworn to maintain.

Mr. Holt was introduced to the audience by the Hon. Henry Pirtle, in the following eloquent terms:

MR. HOLT: You are welcome to Kentucky, your native State, you are welcome to Louisville. We are proud to shake the hand of a man who has been so faithful to his public trust—who has done honor to his State and honor to the nation.

Out of Congress (there we had true men) it did our hearts good to look towards two Kentuckians in the service of the great public, in the trying times of last winter and spring; Holt at Washington (where fraud and treachery raged all around) almost alone, with a firmness, a capability, and a patriotism that challenged the attention and the judgment of Christendom; and Anderson, left by himself, surrounded by enemies in the Bay of Charleston, whose fame shall live when the waves of ages shall have worn away the granite of Sumter and it shall fall undistinguished in the sea. I know you feel yourself honored to have his name mentioned now. It was you who would have relieved him, and helped him to maintain the banner of the Union.

When you came to the relief of the country you infused life into the almost dying State; treason commenced scattering from Washington, and the people of this country began to have confidence that the Executive branch of the Government was again true to them and the Constitution. Your administration of the most important division of the Executive Department at the time, was under the most embarrassing circumstances ever seen in this country. Your ministry was short, and after harm irretrievable had come; States were marched out as if they were not States, but a helpless band under the domination of a mob, and under the frolic of the drum and fife; but History will place your name in honor when she writes of this epoch of demoralization, of war, and the woes of war.—O may she soon be able to write for us a page of peace and Union!

Mr. Holt then took the stand amid prolonged and deafening cheers, and spoke as follows:

JUDGE PIRTLE: I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful for this distinguished and flattering welcome, and for every one of the kind words which have fallen from your lips, as I am for the hearty response they have received.—Spoken by anybody and anywhere, these words would have been cherished by me, but spoken by yourself in and the presence and on behalf of those in whose midst I commenced the battle of life, whose friendship I have ever labored to deserve, and in whose fortunes I have ever felt the liveliest sympathy, they are doubly grateful to my feelings. I take no credit to myself for loving and being faithful to such a government as this, or for uttering, as I do, with every throb of my existence, a prayer for its preservation. In regard to my official conduct, to which you have alluded with such earnest and generous commendation, I must say that no merit can be accorded to me beyond that of having humbly but sincerely struggled to perform a public duty, amid embarrassments which the world can never fully know. In reviewing what is past, I have and shall ever have a bitter sorrow, that, while I was enabled to accomplish so little in behalf of our betrayed and suffering country, others were enabled to accomplish so much against it. You do me exceeding honor in associating me in your remembrance with the hero of Fort Sumpter. There is about his name an atmosphere of light that can never grow dim. Surrounded with his little band, by batteries of treason and by infuriated thousands, of traitors, the fires upon the alter of patriotism at which he ministered, only waxed the brighter for the gloom that enveloped him, and history will never forget that it was from these fires that was kindled that conflagration that now blazes throughout the length and breadth of the land. Brave amongst the bravest, incorruptable and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all the perplexities and trials and sore humiliations that beset him, he well deserves that exalted position in the affections and confidence of the people that he now enjoys; and while none have had better opportunities of knowing this than myself, so I am sure that none could have a prouder joy in bearing testimony to it than I have to-night.

FELLOW CITIZENS: A few weeks since, in another form, I ventured freely to express my views upon those tragic events which have brought sorrow in every hearthstone and to every heart in our distracted country, and it is not my purpose on this occasion to repeat these views, or to engage in any extended discussion of the questions then examined. It is not necessary that I should do so, since the argument is exhausted, and the poplar mind is perfectly familiar with it in all its bearings. I will, however, with your permission, submit a few brief observations upon the absorbing topics of the day, and if I do so with an earnestness and emphasis due alike to the sincerity of my convictions and to the magnitude of the interests involved, it is trusted that none will be offended, not even those who may most widely differ from me.

Could one, an entire stranger to our history, now look down upon the South and see there a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men marching in hostile array, threatening the capture of the Capitol, and the dismemberment of the territory of the Republic; and could he look again and see that this army is marshalled and directed by officers recently occupying distinguished places in the civil and military service of the country, and further, that the States from which this army has been drawn appear to be one vast, seething cauldron of ferocious passion, he would very naturally conclude that the Government of the United States had committed some great crime against its people, and that this uprising was in resistance to wrong and outrages which had been borne until their endurance was no longer possible. And yet, no conclusion could be further from the truth than this. The Government of the United States has been faithful to all its constitutional obligations. For eighty years it has maintained the national honor at home and abroad, and by its prowess, its wisdom and its justice has given to the title of an American citizen an elevation among the nations of the earth which the citizens of no republic have enjoyed since Rome was mistress of the world. Under its administration the national domain has stretched away to the Pacific, and that constellation which announced our birth as a people has expanded from thirteen to thirty four stars, all, until recently, moving, undisturbed and undimmed in their orbs of light and grandeur. The rights of no State have been invaded; no man's property has been despoiled, no man's liberty abridged, no man's life oppressively jeopardized by the action of this Government. Under its benign influences the rills of public and private prosperity have swelled into rivulets, and from rivulets into rivers ever brimming in their fullness, and everywhere, and at all periods of its history, its ministrations have fallen as gently on the people of the United States as do the dews of a summer's night on the flowers and grass of the gardens of the fields.

Whence, then, this revolutionary outbreak? Whence the secret spring of this gigantic conspiracy, which like some huge boa, had completely coiled itself around the limbs and body of the Republic, before a single hand was lifted to resist it? Strange and indeed startling as the announcement must appear when it falls upon the ears of the next generation, the national tragedy in whose shadows we stand to-night, has come upon us because, in November last, John C. Breckinridge was not elected President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln was. This is the whole story. And I would pray now to know on what was John C. Breckinridge fed that he has grown so great, that a republic founded by Washington and cemented by the best blood that has ever coursed in human veins, is to be overthrown because forsooth he cannot be its President? Had he been chosen, we well know that we should not have heard of this rebellion, for the lever with which it is being moved would have been wanting to the hands of the conspirators. Even after his defeat, could it have been guaranteed, beyond all peradventure, that Jefferson Davis or some other kindred spirit would be the successor of Mr. Lincoln, I presume we hazard nothing in assuming that this atrocious movement against the Government would not have been set on foot. So much for the principle involved in it. This great crime, then, with which we are grappling, sprang from that "sin by which the angles fell"—an unmastered and profligate ambition—an ambition that "would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"—that would rather rule supremely over a shattered fragment of the Republic than run the chance of sharing with others in the honors of the whole.

The conspirators of the South read in the election of Mr. Lincoln a declaration that the Democratic party had been prostrated, if not finally destroyed, by the selfish intrigues and corruptions of its leaders; they read, too, that the vicious, emaciated and spavined hobby of the slavery agitation, on which they had so often rode into power, could no longer carry beyond a given geographical line of our territory, and that in truth this factious and treasonable agitation, on which so many of them had grown great by debauching and denationalizing the mind of the people naturally generous and patriotic, had run its course, and hence, that from the national disgust for this demagogueing and from the inexorable law of population, that the time had come when all those who had no other political capital than this would have to prepare for retirement to private life, so far at least as the highest offices of the country were concerned. Under the influence of these grim discouragements they resolved to consummate at once—what our political history shows to have been with them a long cherished purpose—the dismemberment of the Government. They said to themselves. "Since we can no longer monopolize the great offices of the Republic as we have been accustomed to do, we will destroy it and build upon its ruins an empire that shall be all our own, and whose spoils neither the North nor the East nor the West shall share with us." Deplorable and humiliating as this certainly is, it is but a rehearsal of the sad, sad story of the past. We had, indeed, supposed that under our Christian civilization we had reached a point in human progress, when a republic could exist without having its life sought by its own offspring, but the Catalines of the South have proved that we were mistaken. Let no man imagine that because this rebellion has been made by men renowned in our civil and military history, that it is therefore the less guilty or the less courageously to be resisted. It is presisely this class of men who have subverted the best governments that have ever existed. The purest spirits that have lived in the tide of times, the noblest institutions that have arisen to bless our race, have found those in whom they had most confided and whom they had most honored, men wicked enough, either secretly to betray them unto death, or openly to seek their overthrow by lawless violence. The Republic of England had its Monk; the republic of France had its Bonaparte; the republic of Rome had its Cæsar and its Cataline, and the Saviour of the world had His Judas Iscariot. It cannot be necessary that I should declare to you, for you know them well, who they are whose parricidal swords are now unsheathed against the Republic of the United States. Their names are inscribed upon a scroll of infamy that can never perish. The most distinguished of them were educated by the charity of the Government on which they are now making war.—For long years they were fed from its table, and clothed from its wardrobe, and had their brows garlanded by its honors. They are the ungrateful sons of a fond mother who dandled them upon her knee, who lavished upon them the gushing love of her noble and devoted nature, and who nurtured them from the very bosom of her life; and now, in the frenzied excesses of a licentious and baffled ambition, they are stabbing at that bosom with the ferocity with which the tiger springs upon his prey.

The President of the United States is heroically and patriotically struggling to baffle the machinations of these most wicked men. I have unbounded gratification in knowing that he has the courage to look traitors in the face, and that, in discharging the duties of his great office, he takes no counsel of his fears. He is entitled to the zealous support of the whole country, and, may I not add without offence, that he will receive the support of all who justly appreciate the boundless blessings of our free institutions?

If this rebellion succeeds it will involve necessarily the destruction of our nationality, the division of our territory, the permanent disruption of the republic. It must rapidly dry up the sources of our material prosperity, and year by year we shall grow more and more impoverished, more and more revolutionary, enfeebled and debased. Each returning election will bring with it grounds for new civil commotions, and traitors, prepared to strike at the country that has rejected their claims to power, will spring up on every side. Disunion once begun will go on and on indefinitely, and under the influence of the fatal doctrine of secession, not only will States cecede from States, but counties will secede from States also, and towns and cities from counties, until universal anarchy will be consummated in each individual who can make good his position by force of arms, claiming the right to defy the power of the Government. Thus we should have brought back to us the days of the robber Barons with their molted castles and marauding retainers. This doctrine when analyzed is simply a declaration that no physical force shall ever be employed in executing the laws or upholding the government into whose practical administration such a principle has been introduced, could no more continue to exist than a man could live with an angred cobra in his bosom.

If you would know what are the legitimate fruits of secession, look at Virginia and Tennessee, which have so lately given themselves up to the embrace of this monster. There the schools are deserted; the courts of justice closed; public and private credit destroyed, commerce annihilated; debts repudiated; confiscations and spoliations everywhere prevailing; every cheek blanched with fear, and every heart frozen with despair; and all over that desolate land the hand of infuriated passion and crime is waving, with a vulture's scream for blood, the sword of civil war. And this is the Pandemonium which some would have transferred to Kentucky.

But I am not here to discuss this proposition to-night. I wish solemnly to declare before you and the world, that I am for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants. I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic: no neutrality between that glorious flag which now floats over us, and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust. My prayer is for victory, complete, enduring and overwhelming, to the armies of the republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while at the same time, I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of Southern institutions, which the honest convictions of the people—not the conspirators—of the South may demand, *Whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then.* The arbitrament of the sword has been definitely thrust into the face of the Government and country, and there is no honorable escape from it. All guarantees and all attempts at adjustment by amendments to the Constitution are now scornfully rejected, and the leaders of the rebellion openly proclaim that they are fighting for independence. In this contemptuous rejection of guarantees, and in this avowal of the objects of the rebellion now so audaciously made, we have a complete exposure of that fraud which through the slavery agitation has been practiced upon the public credulity for the last fifteen or twenty years. In the light of this revelation, we feel as one awakened from the suffocating tortures of a nightmare, and realize what a baseless dream our oppressions have been, and of what a traitorous swindle we have been made the victims. They are fighting for their independence! Independence of of what? Independence of those laws which they themselves have aided in enacting; independent of the Constitution which their fathers framed and to which they are parties and subject by inheritance; independence of that beneficent Government on whose treasury and honors they have grown strong and illustrious. When a man commits a robbery on the highway, or a murder in the dark, he thereby declares his independence of the laws under which he lives, and of the society of which he is a member. Should he when arraigned avow and justify the offence, he thereby becomes the advocate of the independence he has thus declared; and, if he resists by force of arms the officer, when dagging him to the prison, the penitentiary, or the gallows, he is thereby fighting for the independence he has thus declared and advocated: and such is the condition of the conspiraters of the South at this moment. It is no longer a question of Southern rights, which have never been violated, nor of security of Southern institutions, which we know perfectly well have never been interfered with by the General Government, but it is purely with us a question of national existence. In meeting with this terrible issue which rebellion has made up with the loyal men of the country, we stand upon ground infinitely above all party lines and party platforms—ground as sublime as that on which our fathers stood when they fought the battles of the Revolution. I am for throwing into the contest thus forced upon us all the material and moral resources and energies of the nation, in order that the struggle may be brief and as little sanguinary as possible It is hoped that we shall soon see in the field half a million of patriotic volunteers, marching in columns which will be perfectly irresistable, and, borne in their hands—for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but of protection only—we may expect within nine months to see the stars and stripes floating in every Southern breeze and hear going up, wild as the storm the exultant shout of that emancipated people over their deliverance from the revolutionary terror and despotism, by which they are now tormented and oppressed.

The war conducted on such a scale will not cost exceeding four or five hundred millions of dollars; and none need be startled at the vastness of this expenditure. The debt thus created will press but slightly upon us; it will be paid and gladly paid by posterity, who will make the best bargain which has been made since the world began, if they can secure to themselves in its integrity and blessings such a government as this, at such a cost. But if in this anticipation we are doomed to disappointments; if the people of the United States have already become so degenerate—may I not say so craven—in the presence of their foes as to surrender up this Republic to be dismembered and subverted by the traitors who have reared the standard of revolt against it, then I trust the volume of American history will be closed and sealed up forever, and that those who shall survive this national humiliation will take unto themselves some other name—some name having no relation to the past no relation to our great ancestors, no relation to those monuments and battle-fields which commemorate alike their heroism their loyality and their glory.

But with the curled lip of scorn we are told by the disunionists, that in thus supporting a Republican administration in its endeavors to uphold the constitution and laws, we are "submissionists," and when they have pronounced this word, they suppose they have imputed to us the sum of all human abasement. Well, let it be confessed; we are "submissionists," and weak and spiritless as it may be deemed by some, we glory in the position we occupy. For example: the law says "Thou shalt not steal;" we submit to this law, and would not for the world's worth, rob our neighbor of his forts, his arsenals, his hospital stores, or anything that is his. Indeed, so impressed are we with the obligations of this law, that we would no more think of plundering from our neighbor half a million of dollars because found in one of his unprotected mints, than we would think of filching a purse from his pocket in a crowded thoroughfare. Write us down, therefore, "submissionists." Again: the law says "Thou shalt not swear falsely;" we submit to this law, and while in the civil or military service of the country, with an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon our consciences, we would not for any earthly consideration, engage in the formation or execution of a conspiracy to subvert that very constitution, and with it the government to which it has given birth. Write us down therefore again "submissionists." Yet again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the forms and spirit of the constitution, and has been regularly installed into office, and is honestly striving to discharge his duty by snatching the republic from the jaws of a gigantic treason which threatens to crush it; we care not what his name may be or what the designation of his political party, or what the platform on which he stood during the Presidential canvass; we believe we fulfil in sight of earth and heaven our highest obligations to our country, in giving to him an earnest and loyal support in the struggle in which he is engaged.

Nor are we at all disturbed by the flippant taunt that in thus submitting to the authority of our government, we are necessarily cowards. We know whence this taunt comes, and we estimate it at its value. We hold that there is a higher courage in the performance of duty than in the commission of crime. The tiger of the jungle and the cannibal of the South Sea Islands have that courage in which the revolutionists of the day make their especial boast; the angels of God and the spirits of just men made perfect have had, and have that courage which submits to the laws. Lucifer was a non-submissionist, and the first secessionist of whom history has given us any account, and the chains which he wears fitly express the fate due to all who openly defy the laws of their Creator and of their country. He rebelled because the Almighty would not yield to him the throne of Heaven; the principle of the Southern rebellion is the same. Indeed, in this submission to the laws is found the chief distinction between good men and devils. A good man obeys the laws of truth, of honesty, of morality, and all those laws which have been enacted by competent authority for the government and protection of the country in which he lives: a devil obeys only his own ferocious and profligate passions. The principle on which this rebellion proceeds, that laws have in themselves no sanctions, no binding force upon the conscience, and that every man, under the prompting of interest or passion or caprice, may at will, and honorably, too, strike at the government that shelters him, is one of utter demoralization, and should be trodden out, as you would tread out a spark that has fallen on the roof of your dwelling. Its unchecked prevalence would resolve society into chaos, and leave you without the slightest guarantee for life, liberty, or property. It is time that, in their majesty, the people of the United States should make known to the world that this government, its dignity and power, is something more than a moot court, and that the citizen who makes war upon it is a traitor, in not only theory but in fact, and should have meted out to him a traitor's doom. The country wants no bloody sacrifices, but it must and will have peace, cost what it may.

Before closing, I desire to say a few words on the relations of Kentucky to the pending rebellion; and, as we are all Kentuckians here together to-night, and as all this is purely a family matter, which concerns the honor of us all, I hope we may be permitted to speak to each other upon it with entire freedom. I shall not detain you with observations on the hostile and defiant position assumed by the Governor of your State. In his reply to the requisition made upon him for volunteers under the proclamation of the President, he has, in my judgment, written and finished his own history, his epitaph included, and it is probable that in future the world will little concern itself as to what he may propose to do or as to what he may propose not to do. That response has made for Kentucky a record that has already brought a blush to the cheek of many of her sons, and is destined to bring it to the cheek of many more in the years which are to come. It is a shame, indeed crying shame, that a State with so illustrious a past should have written for her by her own chief magistrate a page of history so utterly humiliating as this. But your Legislature have determined that during the present unhappy war, the attitude of the State shall be that of strict neutrality, and it is upon this determination that I wish respectfully, but frankly to comment. As the motives which governed the Legislature were doubtless patriotic and conservative, the conclusion arrived at cannot be condemned as dishonorable, still, in view of the manifest duty of the State and of possible results, I cannot but regard it as mistaken and false, and one which may have fatal consequences. Strictly and legally speaking, Kentuckey must go out of the Union before she can be neutral. Within it she is necessarily either faithful to the government of the United States, or she is disloyal to it. If this crutch of neutrality upon which her well-meaning but ill-judging politicians are halting, can find any middle ground on which to rest, it has escaped my researches though I have diligently sought it. Neutrality, in the sense of those who now use the term, however patriotically designed is, in effect, but a snake in the grass of rebellion, and those who handle it, will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said one who spake as man never spoke "he who is not with us is against us," and of none of the conflicts which have arisen between men or between nations, could this be more truthfully said, than of that in which we are now involved.—Neutrality necessarily implies indifference. Is Kentuckey indifferent to the issues of this contest? Has she no compact with her sister States to keep, no plighted faith to uphold, no renown to sustain, no glory to win? Has she no horror of that crime of crimes now being committed against us by that stupendous rebellion which has arisen like a tempest cloud in the South? We rejoice to know that she is still a member of this Union, and as such she has the same interest in resisting this rebellion, that each limb of the body has in resisting a poignard whose point is aimed at the heart.—It is her house that is on fire; has she no interest in extinguishing the conflagration? Will she stand aloof and announce herself neutral between the raging flames and the brave men who are periling their lives to subdue them? Hundreds of thousands of citizens of other States—men of culture and character, of thought and of toil; men who have a deep stake in life, and an intense appreciation of its duties and responsibilities; who know the worth of this blessed government of ours, and do not prize even their own blood above it—I say, hundreds of thousands of such men have left their homes, their workshops, their offices, their counting houses, and their fields, and are now rallying about our flag, freely offering their all to sustain it, and, since the days that crusading England threw its hosts upon the embattled plains of Asia no deeper or more earnest or grander spirit has stirred the souls of men, than that which now sways those mighty masses whose gleaming banners are destined ere long to make bright again the earth and sky of the distracted South. Can Kentucky look upon this sublime spectacle of patriotism unmoved, and then say to herself: "I will spend neither blood nor treasure, but I will shrink away while the battle rages, and after it has been fought and won, I will return to the camp, well assured that if I cannot claim the laurels, I will at least enjoy the blessings of the victory? Is that all that remains of her chivalry?—of the chivalry of the land of the Shelbys, the Johnsons, the Allens, the Clays, the Adairs, and the Davisses? Is there a Kentuckian within the sound of my voice to-night, who can hear the anguished cry of his country, as she wrestles and writhes in the folds of this gigantic treason, and then lay himself down upon his pillow with this thought of neutrality, without feeling that he has something in his bosom which stings him worse than would an adder? Have we, within the brief period of eighty years, descended so far from the mountain heights on which our fathers stood, that already, in our degeneracy, we proclaim our blood too precious, our treasure too valuable to be devoted to the preservation of such a government as this? They fought through a seven years war with the greatest power on earth for the hope, the bare hope of being able to found this Republic, and now that it is no longer a hope nor an experiment, but a glorious reality, which has excited the admiration and the homage of the nations, and has covered us with blessings, as "the waters cover the channels of the sea," have we, their children, no years of toil, of sacrifice, and of battle, even, if need be, to give to save it from absolute destruction at the hands of men, who, steeped in guilt, are perpetrating against us and humanity a crime, for which, I verily believe, the blackest page of the history of the world's darkest period furnishes no parallel. Can it be possible that in the history of the American people we have already reached a point of degeneracy so low, that the work of Washington and Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson, of Hancock and Henry, is to be overthrown by the morally begrimmed and pigmied conspirators who are now tugging at its foundations? It would be the overturning of the Andes by the miserable reptiles that are crawling in the sands at their base

But our neutral fellow-cttizens in the tenderness of their hearts say; "This effusion of blood sickens us." Then do all in your power to bring it to an end. Let the whole strength of this Commonwealth be put forth in support of the Government, in order that the war may be terminated by a prompt suppression of the rebellion. The longer the struggle continue, the fiercer will be its spirit, and the more fearful the waste of life attending it. You therefore cooly aggravate the calamity you deplore, by standing aloof from the combat. But again they say, "we cannot fight our brethren." Indeed! But your brethren can fight you and with a good will to. Wickedly and wantonly have they commenced this war against you and your institutions, and ferociously are they prosecuting it. They take no account of the fact that the massacre with which they hope their swords will ere long be clogged, must be the massacre of their brethren. However much we may bow our heads to the confession, it is nevertheless true that every free people that have existed have been obliged at one period or other of their history, to fight for their liberties against traitors within their own bosoms, and that people who have not the greatness of soul thus to fight, cannot long continue to be free, nor do they deserve to be so.

There is not and there cannot be any neutral ground for a loyal people between their own government and those who at the head of armies are menacing its destruction. Your inaction is not neutrality, though you may delude yourselves with the belief that it is so.—With this rebellion confronting you, when you refuse to co-operate actively with your government in subduing it, you thereby condemn the government and assume towards it an attitude of antagonism. Your inaction is a virtual endorsement of the rebellion, and if you do not thereby give to the rebels precisely that "aid and comfort" spoken of in the Constitution you certainly afford them a most powerful encouragement and support. That they regard your present position as friendly to them, is proved by the fact, that, in a recent enactment of the Confederate Congress confiscating the debts due from their own citizens to those of loyal States, the debts due to the people of Kentucky are expressly excepted. Is this not significant? Does it leave any room for doubt that the Confederate Congress suppose they have discovered under the guise of your neutrality a lurking sympathy for their cause which entitles you to be treated as friends if not as active allies? Patriotic as was the purpose of her apprehensive statesmen in placing her in the anomalous position she now occupies, it cannot be denied that Kentucky by her present attitude is exerting a potent influence in strengthening the rebellion, and is therefore false alike to her loyality and to her fame. You may rest assured that this estimate of your neutrality is entertained by the true men of the country in all the Sates which are now sustaining the Government. Within the last few weeks how many of those gallant volunteers, who have left home and kindred and all that is dear to them, and are now under a Southern sun, exposing themselves to death from disease and to death from battle, and are accounting their lives as nothing in the effort they are making for the deliverance of your Government and theirs; how many of them have said to me in sadness and in longing, "Will not Kentucky help me?" How my soul would have leaped could I have answered promptly, confidently, exultingly, "yes, she will." But when I thought of this neutrality, my heart sank within me, and I did not and I could not look those brave men in the face. And yet I could not answer "no." I could not not crush myself to the earth under the self-abasement of such a reply. I therefore said—and may my country sustain me—"I hope, I trust, I pray, nay, I believe, Kentucky will yet do her duty."

If this Government is to be destroyed, ask yourselves; are you willing it shall be recorded in history that Kentucky stood by in the greatness of her strength and lifted not a hand to stay the catastrope? If it is to be saved—as I verily believe it is—are you willing it shall be written that in the immeasurable glory which must attend the achievements, Kentucky had no part?

I will only add, if Kentucky wishes the waters of her beautiful Ohio to be dyed in blood; if she wishes her harvest fields, now waiving in their abundance, to be trampled beneath the threshings of the tempest; if she wishes the homes where her loved ones are now gathered in peace, invaded by the proscriptive fury of a military despotism, sparing neither life nor property; if she wishes the streets of her towns and cities grown with grass and the steamboats of her rivers to lie rottening at her wharves, then let her join the Southern Confederacy. But if she would have the bright waters of that river flow on in their gladness; if she would have her harvests peacefully gathered to her garners; if she would have the lullabies of her cradles and the songs of her homes uninvaded by the cries and terrors of battle; if she would have the streets of towns and cities again filled with the hum and throngs of busy trade, and her rivers and their shores once more vocal with the steamer's whistle—that anthem of a free and prosperous commerce—then let her stand by the stars and stripes, and do her duty and her whole duty as a member of this Union. Let her brave people say to the President of the United States, "You are our Chief Magistrate; the government you have in charge and are striving to save from dishonor and dismemberment is our government; your cause is indeed our cause; your battles are our battles; make room for us therefore in the ranks of your armies, that your triumph may be our triumph also."

Even as with the Father of us all I would plead for salvation, so my countrymen, as upon my very knees, would I plead with you for the life, of our great and beneficent institutions. But if the tra-

tor's knife now at the throat of the republic is to do its work, and this government is fated to add yet another to that long line of sepulchres which whiten the highway of the past, then my heartfelt prayer to God is that it may be written in history, that the blood of its life was not found upon the skirts of Kentucky.

The following letter was written by O. H. Gaither, Esq., to a gentleman in this place, who has kindly consented to its publication :

CAMP UNION, near Great Fall, (about 15 miles above Washington) on the Potomac, August 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR :—Yours of the 11th inst., is before me—In return for your kindness in answering my last so promptly, I will try and give you another from which you may learn something of the position of our Regiment at least, if I cannot inform you correctly of the movements of our army.

Last Tuesday morning each company of the Regiment struck seven or eight of their tents, packed their knapsacks, with what would be required during a week's absence, filled their haversacks with one days provisions, and about nine o'clock marched from Camp Tennally (leaving the remainder of their baggage, tents, &c , under charge of a Lieutenant and a guard of about sixty men) towards the Great Fal's, passing in review before Gen. McCall, near his head quarters in Tenallytown. The distance is about 14 miles, and the march was rather quicker than any since our organization, the rain falling a lmost all day and protecting the men from the intense heat suffered on former marches. Four or five streams from one to two and a half feet deep—when we reached the first the men looked about for some means of cossing, but when Capt. Cumming exclaimed "he's a poor soldier that fears water," and suiting the action to the word, waded through, he was, of course, followed by the whole Regiment.

Our men were soon encamped after arriving here, and the sun coming out and the fires being kindled, they soon became comfortable. A small stream of pure water runs through the centre of the Camp, seperating the tents of the private soldiers from those of the officers and furnishes a bountiful supply of the great necessary of life—there not being a sufficient number of tents—large and comfortable ones were soon formed out of bushes and branches of trees, &c., and in a little while, where the voice of the Pennsylvania soldier was perhaps never heard, our national airs were chorused by the hardy sons of our noble state. These are times in which the hearts of all are cheered when, after performing all that can be required of men, they gather around the camp fire at night, and in a rough, uncultivated, but feeling manner pour forth those words so dear to us all,

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, in God is our trust,
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It is in such times, when business, home, friends, father, mother, sisters, brothers, are all, not forgotten, but cheerfully left, that the country, in this the dark hour of its history, may be defended, and when we are encouraged, by the consoling trust, that God will be with the right.

On Wednesday our duties, as picket guard, began. Instead of forming one regimental or police guard (the guard usually stationed round the camp) by detailing a certain number from each company, one entire company took charge of the camp, and three others were marched out on picket duty—this is one of the most important duties we are called upon to perform, the safety of the whole camp, perhaps, depending upon the fidelity, courage and vigilance of a single soldier. The men are stationed about in small squads of from three to ten, as the exigencies of the case may require, under the command of a Sergeant or Corporal, and so posted that intelligence can be rapidly transmitted through the lines of pickets, each sentinel carrying the despatch quickly over his "beat," and handing it to the next, and thus in a short time conveying news from Gen. Banks near Harper's Ferry to Gen. McClellan at Washington—of course one of the guards at least must be at each station, so that the chain may be unbroken—besides this chain of picket guards, there are couriers posted several miles apart, who on fleet horses more rapidly transmit the more important news.

Our line of pickets was stationed and is now posted up the Canal, about three or four miles (the Chesapeake and Ohio canal passing between us and the river) and down the same towards Washington about two miles—the companies which were first posted were relieved by others the next day, thus four companies are on duty all the time, and six companies are stationed in the camp to afford relief at a moment's warning; the latter companies, of course, spending the most of their time drilling.

Lieut. Col. Kirk, Capt. Cummings and I have been over the line of pickets between this and the outposts towards Washington, this morning, and I have, therefore, for the second time beheld the Potomac, the great dividing line between loyalty and treason. At the furthest outpost, where some of Capt. Cumming's men now are, several members of a regiment, formerly stationed here, were shot by secessionists from the other side of the river; the distance not being more than 150 or 200 yards. Our men, however, entertain no fears, judging from the manner they stand along the bank and devote themselves to the amusement and profitable business of fishing. There is little or no danger now, as the rebel troops have been removed from their position on the other side, to points above and below this.

Our Regiment has been most fortunate indeed in the selection of its leader. Col. McCalmot, as you know, although not unremarkable for his social qualities, belongs to that class of men whose administrative abilities mark them as *leaders* in any business of life and being thoroughly posted in military science, having graduated at West Point, and being at the same time a man of high moral and religious character, we must depend upon our success in putting down this rebellion and compelling obedience to our laws, *without regard to cost of men or money*—there can be no half way business about this matter. He that can see no wrong on the part of those now engaged in destroying our property, taking the lives of men amongst them, professing allegiance to the government, or what is worse, forcing them to take up arms against it, trying to break down our commerce, arraying and marching armies against the Capitol for the purpose of turning out the regularly constituted authorities and occupying and destroying the same; and on the other hand, can, with double extra million microscopic eyes, examine and condemn every act of the Government that protects him, from the calling out of armies, to the examination of telegraphic despatches (an act by the way I have always regarded as right, and to which an honest man would not object and a villain should not be allowed to,) such an one is, *at heart*, a traitor, and only lacks the courage to act out his treason.

Hoping there will be no backward movement on the part of the Government—that this talk of compromise with men whose every right has heretofore been respected by the Government they now seek to subvert, will never again be attained until they lay down their arms and then show us where the government is not sufficiently strong to protect them—and that we will soon have a happy and a united people instead of a divided one, I remain yours, &c. O. H. G.

Aug. 19.—The foregoing was written yesterday, but I was unable to send it—I will close this evening by stating what has transpired since writing it.

Last evening Capt. McDowell, company D, returned to camp in company with several privates, having passed the day on the Virginia side of the river. He was at the house of the mother of Jackson, the man who killed Ellsworth, and found all the family to be secessionists—the old lady declared that if she had one hundred thousand sons she would give them all to the cause the one died in.—He found a Union man, (that had been driven from home on account of his loyal sentiments, but had returned to look after his property,) who informed him there were but few secessionists nearer than Fairfax Court House—He also represents all things as being in a desolate condition, everything being sent off to supply the traitor army.

To-day a Regiment of Vermont troops arrived here from the chain bridge for the purpose of taking our place—they were accompanied by a squad of men, from Col. Campbell's Artillery, with two pieces—also wagons to carry our baggage away to-morrow, but where to we cannot now tell, as marching orders have not yet been received from head quarters, but suppose it will be back to camp Tenally. Yours, O. H. G.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 30, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET,

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present iniquitous rebellion.

Legislature,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
OF EAST PROVIDENCE,
EDWARD M. SCHROCK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Associate Judge,
JOHN METZGAR,
OF JUNIATA.

Treasurer,
MARTIN MILBURN,
OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM KEEFFE,
OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Poor Director,
JACOB EVANS,
OF LONDONDERRY.

Auditor,
SAMUEL M. OVERAKER,
OF COLERAIN.

UNION MEETING.

The citizens of Bedford County, without distinction of party, are requested to assemble in Mass Convention at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday evening, the 3d day of September next, to take counsel together in regard to the present alarming condition of the country, and devise means to aid, to the extent of their ability, the efforts now being made to carry on the war for the suppression of the unnatural and iniquitous rebellion against the most beneficent government in the world. All who earnestly and sincerely desire the integrity and perpetuity of the Union and the Supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are in favor of crushing out rebellion and treason wherever, whenever, and however manifested, are cordially invited to attend.

The highest interest of the country, and of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, demand from every loyal citizen an energy and zeal equal to the great emergency; and it is therefore hoped there will be a grand rally, worthy of the cause and the occasion.

Aug. 20, 1861.

Nicholas Lyons	D Washabangh
S H Tate	G H Spang
John E McGirr	John Cessna
H Nicodemus	S L Russell
Francis Jordan	J W Lingenfelter
John Mower	A King
Job Mann	T H Lyons
Levi Agnew	C N Hickok
E L Anderson	Wm Spidel
Thornton Ruby	G W Blymire
J A Gump	Samuel Shuck
Wm W Shuck	Robert Montgomery
G D Shuck	Daniel J Shuck
Henry Mower	William Stahl
John Arnold	William Cook
John Davidson	Milton Spidle
Andrew Middleton	James McMullen
John Martin	A J Crisman
John Boor	John H Filler
A B Cramer	Chas Stuckey
Henry C Bollinger	A S Russell
Samuel Stahl	R R Colvin
S J Way	J K Bowles
Daniel Beard	W P Mower
R R Sill	Jos Alsip
Solomon Diehl	Isaac Lepple
Jacob Anders	R D Barclay
Geo Sigafoos	John Taylor
G W Rupp	Wm Kiser
V Steckman	John C Kiser
Peter H Shires	Wm M Cook
G R Oster	J Z Over
Joseph Filler	John C Wright
John Watson	David Wolf
James Metzger	Geo W Bowman
D Over	John G Minnick
C Loyer	W H Watson
Michael Weisel	John Hafer
Vachel Brengle	F D Saupp
Daniel Heltzel Jr	James A Henderson
Jacob Semler	D F Mann
Val Vondersmith	Wm M Hall
Sam'l Vondersmith	Jacob Over
Michael Lutz	Abram Harman
Benj W Garretson.	

In the recantation published in the Gazette, last week, the recanters say, in alluding to the Union call, "we repudiate the above call, which desires our aid in the efforts now being made to carry on the war, which efforts include all the corruptions of Cameron, all the iniquities of Curtin and all the monstrosities of the late Congress." So far as Gen. Cameron is concerned, it is well known that he is one of the most efficient members of the cabinet, in fact, the right man in the right place, and indefatigable in his exertions to put down the great rebellion. The charges against Gov. Curtin are undergoing examination, and we doubt not he will come out unscathed. The "monstrosities of the late Congress," consists in Congress passing, with an unanimity unparalleled, bills for carrying on the war.—All parties voted for the war measures, except a half dozen traitors, such as Breckinridge, Burnet, Vallandigh am, May and Ben Wood. These recanters have placed themselves in the same class, and are welcome to enjoy the infamy, while all patriots are unanimous for the putting down of this rebellion, these wretches are howling their sym pathy for the traitors.

The regiment at Cumberland is nearly filled. Many from Bedford and Somerset counties have joined it.

In the last Gazette appears a call for a "Democratic Meeting," in which it is stated that the present war is for "subjugation" and for "the subversion of the Constitution." It is signed by John S. Schell, Chairman, and John P. Reed, Secretary. In the same paper is a card or recantation of persons who signed the call for a Union meeting, in which they say, that the Republican party "is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is trampling under foot the Constitution." Under this is another card signed by a number of persons agreeing to the above. We stated last week that the secessionists put the name of Mr. Wm. Spidle to the card, without any authority by him, as he signed the Union call in good faith, and no other. Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty, also, states publicly, that he gave them no authority to put his name to the card. These fellows are not only secessionists and traitors, but forgers also! We presume that this week's number of the Gazette, will contain other names, and in our next paper we intend to publish the cards, with the names of the secessionists and traitors attached, so that they may be put on record, that their descendants and future generations, may know where these men were to be found in the most perilous times in the history of the Great Republic.

"We learn by telegraph of a great battle having been fought in Missouri, the other day. It is reported that the American loss in killed and wounded was 800; among our killed was General Lyon. The secession loss was much heavier, including among the killed, Generals Ben McCollough and Price. The victory was with the union forces. We rejoice over the victory, but mourn the death of the brave Lyon."

The above is a specimen of the manner in which "Republican" newspapers attempt to deceive the people. Now what use is there in doing this? When we suffer a defeat, is it not the better policy to acknowledge it manfully, instead of trying to keep the truth from the public?—*Gazette.*

The above is from the Gazette of last week. We published the item of news, as it was received in a dispatch from St. Louis. At that time it was reported that McCollough and Price were killed. The reported number killed and wounded was not far wrong. The victory was with the Union forces. Every occurrance that takes place between the union and rebel forces, is published by the Gazette, and the most unfavorable aspect placed upon them. In fact that infamous secession print gloats over every reverse met by the Union forces, and laments every union victory. How long can loyal people stand this infamy?

To the exclusion of many other matters we this week publish the great speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, at Louisville, on the 13th of July last. Mr. Holt is a Southern man, and supported Breckinridge for President, and was Post Master General, and Secretary of War, under Mr. Buchanan. Reader, lend this paper to every subscriber of the Gazette, that he may read this great speech.

TAYLOR GUARDS.

Capt. Filler's company is rapidly filling up. He expects to be ready to start on Monday, Sept. 9. We hope that every effort will be made by our patriotic citizens in helping to send this company to the seat of war.

An engagement took place at Charleston, Mo., on the 19th inst. Our force was 250, that of the enemy 600 or 700. Our force was victorious, killing 40 and taking 17 prisoners. Our loss, one killed, Wm. T. Sharp.

We are glad to see that the sending of letters to the rebellious States, by Adams Express, has been stopped by the Government.—We understand that traitors in this place frequently boast that they send letters to secessia.

The people of Franklin County, irrespective of party held a rousing union meeting in Chambersburg, last week. Judge Nill made a powerful speech.

His Excellency, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, is now on a visit to to the Bedford Springs, for the benefit of his health.

The New York traitorous papers have been stopped in Philadelphia on their way South. Right.

E. M. SCHROCK, Esq., has been nominated by our friends in Somerset County. He will receive a cordial support in this County.

We hope there will be a large turn out at the Union meeting on Tuesday evening next.

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are as it were a species of potato rot in human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay.—They are the germ from which spring, Consumption, Rheumatism, Heat Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with *Scrofula* or Scrofulous complaints.—[Register, Albany, N. Y.

SPANGS MILLS, BLAIR CO.
Aug. 10 1861.

MR. EDITOR.—This has been a great galaday for the people of this community. The occasion—an Odd Fellows celebration—brought together a large concourse of people from all parts of the county. At about 12 M., a sumptuous dinner, consisting of substantials and delicacies in great variety was partaken of in a beautiful Grove (where tables had been prepared) by some four or five hundred people—Dinner over a procession was formed and marched in line to the church near by—to hear an address from Dr. C. N. Hickok of Bedford, upon the subject of Odd Fellowship—This was the most interesting part of the programme. The address occupied about an hour in its delivery—it abounded in argument, was filled with passages of eloquent and classic beauty, and was listened to throughout with profound attention by the large and intelligent audiance. In a word it gave proof that the Doctor is an old hand at the business, and as a public lecturer has few superiors. At the close of the address, the crowd was entertained with "a feast of music" furnished by Prof. Eiler's String Band. All present expressed themselves delighted with the substantial, musical and literary entertainment they had enjoyed, and the fact is we *had* a good time generally.

Yours, M.

The above communication was received too late for last week.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—Governor Curtin has to-day issued the following proclamation:

Pennsylvania, ss., A. G. Curtin, Governor:—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A proclamation to the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumult, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or sisters.

In this emergency, it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the Headquarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their commands.

The three months volunteers, whose discharge has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism to resume their arms at the call of their country and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty sixth.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Outrages in Southern Kentucky.

We find the following narrative in the Louisville (Ky.) Journal of Monday:

"A party of six young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty, arrived in this city on Saturday evening from the vicinity of Columbus, Ky. Four of the number are named Busby, and the other two are named Harp. These young men give a distressing account of the state of affairs in the vicinity of Columbus. On Sunday last an officer from the Southern camp at Union city visited the neighborhood of Columbus, and warned ten families to leave within two hours.

"There was some hesitation on the part of the Union men, and they were called upon again before the time expired, and warned that they could choose the alternative between hanging and leaving Mr. Busby, the father of two of the young men who arrived here, is an aged man, nearly blind, and has a family of six young children. In addition to that embarrassment, he had a large crop ungathered, and a vast amount of business unsettled. He was forced however, to gather together hastily whatever he could, and with his family was driven away from his home.

"There is no accusation whatever against the individuals thus driven from their homes, save that they entertain Union sentiments.—The young men alluded to, who arrived here on Saturday evening, had a sad experience on their travels to this city. Their feet were blistered, their clothes torn, and their flesh lacerated. They were forced to travel at night and lie by during the day, in order to avoid scouting parties of Secessionists, many of whom they encountered on their way. The party left this city yesterday for Shelby county, where they have relatives."

DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.—The Convention now in session at Wheeling is agitating the subject of dividing Virginia into two States.—An ordinance on the subject has been reported as being discussed. The question most likely to embarass the Convention is a matter of boundary. "Some members," the Intelligencer says, "are disposed to get as much territory as possible—a few, we believe, prefer the whole State." The ordinance proposes to form a new State out of that portion of Virginia lying north and west of the Alleghany mountains, the line of division beginning on the top of the Clinch mountain, on the line dividing Tennessee and Virginia, and running thence with the top of said mountain, Rich Mountain, &c., to and on the county line dividing Fairfax and Prince William county to the Potomac river. It also proposes to submit the question of division to the vote of the people of all the counties included in the new State.

It is evident that the proposition to erect a new State now finds favor with nearly all the members of the Convention, and the boundary proposed by the ordinance is the natural one of dividing mountain line. It takes in the counties contiguous to the Capitol of the country, and includes the grave of Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Postmaster General has directed that none of the New York papers presented by the Grand Jury for disloyality shall be carried in the mails.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Mayor Berrett, of Washington, passed through here as a prisoner, this morning destined for Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor.

Crittenden's Amendment.

Mr. Crittenden has most thoroughly abandoned the idea of making compromises. He now goes for making war. In a speech at Columbus lately he said of the war.

"We must meet it like men. It is not a war that is to be prosecuted for the sake of war, and ought to be conducted with none of the common barbarities of war. It must nevertheless be prosecuted by no half-way measures. My friends, we must gather the utmost strength of the country, and gird up the energies of our minds in this momentous contest. And let it be prosecuted only for the purpose that it ought to be carried on, and concluded for the restoration of our Government and the Union.

* * * * * *

It becomes, therefore, a duty to maintain this great Government and this magnificent land from the terrible calamity of disunion. This I would aim by all the powers of my life to prevent. Hence it is that I have just come from voting millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men; and in order that the issue may be decided more speedily and our erring brethren united to us once more. For, fellow citizens, I believe we shall be reunited. And I have confidence in the belief that, instead of destroying or even weakening us, this war will make our Union stronger than ever before."

These are the latest and best of Mr. Crittenden's amendments.

A DEAR VICTORY.—The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston from a Virginia lady now residing in Washington:

"Senator Johnson's friend———, of Tennessee, is now stopping with us, his brother with Mary. They are both so earnest in the Union cause, risking their lives, property and everything earthly, that we feel much interested in them. On his way from Tennessee ———traveled part of the way with a Georgian who had been at the battle of Bull Run, and mistaking him for a Secessionist talked freely with him. He says: Southerners are astonished at the Northern troops; they fight like tigers; so steady, so cool. A Louisiana regiment, the "Chain-Gang regiment," brought off to my knowledge but twelve men; that and an Alabama regiment were nearly annihilated. In fact he says. "Sir, it was a victory on the part of our troops, but a dear bought one.—You know they will not allow any paper or individual to publish over 3,000 killed and wounded, but I know positively that it was full 8,000, and a few more such victories would break us up."

Conveyance of Letters to the Rebel States Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—All written correspondence carried by express companies to the Seceded States is to be at once prohibited.

The question as to the terms of enlistment, which has been the source of the recent disturbances in several regiments, has been judicially and finally settled. The Government's right to hold the soldiers is conclusively sustained, and the fallacy of the pretences originated by mischief makers intellectually exposed by the decision of Associate Justice Wayne, who has made the following order, viz:

That the writ of habeas corpus *ad subjiciendum* awarded by me on a prior day, to wit, on the 10th inst., upon the application of Edward A. Stevens, the petitioner aforesaid, be and the same hereby is discharged; and that the said Edward A. Stevens be and he is hereby remitted to his military duty in the First Minnesota Regiment, commanded by Col. Wills A. German, and that until then he remain in the custody of the U. S. Marshal for this district.

The Potter Investigating Committee were in session for a long time to-day. It is said they have reported about two hundred employees to the several Departments as not to be depended on as loyal to the Government.

THE TREASONABLE PRESS.

That staunch Democratic journal, The *N. Y Leader*, thus discusses the question just now most prominent in the public mind:

"If the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet desire to convince us that they are heartily and strongly resolved to maintain the Union, prompt legal action must be taken for the suppression of all journals advocating the Rebel cause, and published within reach of the Federal authorities. All persons, also, who are engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, either by information, words of encouragement, or the forwarding of supplies, should be instantly arrested wherever found, and put on trial for their lives. We are as much opposed to mob-law and lynch-law as any of our neighbors. But as the evils referred to threaten our national existence—the Southern Rebels having their knives at our throats while Northern renegades seek to cripple our exertions in self-defense—better mob-law, we say, than no law at all; and better the summary executions of popular justice than the judicial slowness of technical circumlocution and legal formalities against an enemy acting with the subtlety and venom of the serpent, the rapidity and fierceness of the springing tiger."

In truth, what can be more absurd than sending armies to put down treason in the South and leaving it to flourish undisturbed at our own doors?

UNDER AN ALIAS.—A curious fact has been related to us in regard to Gen. Beauregard, of the insurgent army. The name of that gentlemen with the fighting chin, as Mr. Russell, of the Times describes him, is not Beauregard, but Toutant—Pierre Gustave Toutant. His father was a Frenchman, and was the eldest of the family. The Family had an estate called Beauregard, and the elder Toutant, was in the habit of signing himself Toutant de Beauregard—Toutant of Beauregard. When he made the application to the member of Congress from the district in which he resided in Louisiana, for a cadetship at West Point for his son, he signed himself in this way—Toutant de Beauregard—and the assumed title was taken for the surname.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—A skirmish at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Gauley, occurred on 20th. The rebels, 4,000 strong, advanced to where the Eleventh Ohio Regiment had erected barricades, and were driven back with the loss of fifty killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was none killed, two slightly wounded, and one missing. Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments.

PARTICULARS OF GEN. LYON'S DEATH.—The details received of the late contest near Springfield shows it to be, as far as the Union forces are concerned, one of the bravest fights on record. The overwhelming odds that were against them were well understood by our officers, and it was resolved to venture a battle rather than abandon the Union inhabitants in that vicinity without a struggle. Gen. Lyon declared, a few hours before that he had "appealed to the government for reinforcements and supplies, but! alas they did not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us."—Still he could not retreat without a struggle.—This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle, he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who was present at the fight, gives the particulars of the fall of this noble patriot and gallant officer :—

"General Lyon now desired the Iowa boys, whom he had found so brave, to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonet immediately after firing. They said, 'Give us a leader, and we will follow to death. On came the enemy in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory over such a meagre force.' No time could be lost to select a leader. 'I will lead you,' exclaims Lyon. 'Come on, brave men;' and placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly. The Iowas delivered their fire and the enemy retired so there was no need of charging bayonets.

"General Lyon's body was carefully picked up and conveyed lifeless toward the ambulances by two of his body guard. In his death as in his life, he was the same devoted, patriotic soldier, regarding his own life as of no value if he could but rescue his country.—After being wounded he exclaimed to Major Schofield, 'The day is lost,' but the Major said, 'No, General, let us try once more.' So they tried, and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom if ever equaled, for over three hours. The smoke hung like a storm-cloud over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

THE DIRECT TAX.

The tax payers naturally begin to inquire what proportion each man is to bear of the twenty millions direct tax about to be imposed under the recent act of Congress. Taking it for granted that but little if any of it will be gathered from the disloyal States, we may simplify the matter by supposing that it will operate upon only about twenty millions of people: The result, therefore, will be one dollar for each man, woman and child in the States which stand by the Union. This is a mere trifle when compared with the ends to be attained. It will fall principally upon those best able to bear it, and upon articles of luxury. It is true that the indirect tax upon tea, sugar and coffee touches the humble as well as the wealthy, but the effect will be to induce a curtailment of other expenses in matters not essential to either health or comfort. The tax on incomes is three per cent on all the excess of incomes over eight hundred dollars per anum, and five per cent on the incomes of non-residents. The President of the United States will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet two hundred and sixteen dollars. Clerks of the first class [$1,200] will pay twelve dollars per annum, and the $2,200 clerks forty two dollars.—*National Intelligencer.*

PIERRE SOULE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal asserts that Soule can show as clean a record on the secession question as President Lincoln himself, and adds.

Pierre Soule is to-day as hearty a Union man as Edward Everett or your spirited Gov. Andrew. Nothing but the enormous depreciation of his extensive property in real estate deters him from coming North. The readers of the Journal will recollect that nothing has been heard from him since the secession of Louisiana, and they may rest assured that no inducements, no threats nor even the saving of life, can move him into sympathy with the causeless rebellion. Just after the taking of Sumter I had the honor of dining with Mr. Soule. In the course of conversation, he expressed with much feeling his regrets at the chance that landed him in New Orleans rather than in New York or Boston.

WILMINGTON, Del. Aug. 24.—There is much excitement in the city, owing to the office of the *Gazette* a [secession journal, being threatened with destruction, owing to its frequent and long continued strictures on the First Delaware Regiment, and opposition in the course pursued by the Government to the maintenance of the Union. The Mayor and police are on the ground. The Mayor has harrangued the crowd with but little effect.

A REBEL EMISSARY ARRESTED.

CLEVELAND, Aug 24.—Detective King, of New York, assisted by U. S. Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, arrested Daniel L. Lowber, of New Orleans, at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Lowber acknowledges himself the bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff. Davis, but professes entire ignorance of their contents.—The dispatches are in his trunks, which were seized in New York some days since. The officers with the prisoners in charge left immediately for Washington, *via* New York.

Gen. Butler is so much in earnest in his zeal for the promotion of temperance and discipline in the force under his command that he not only staves the whiskey barrels and drives the grogselling sutlers out of camp, but he insists upon his officers pledging themselves not to touch the pernicious cup, and by way of example, banishes it from his own quarters.—The demoralizing effects of free drinking upon his soldiers have admonished him that he must take measures accordingly, and we congratulate the General that he has gone the right way about it. We trust his example may be imitated by other commanding officers.

Russell's Run.

The Battle of the 21st ult., instead of being called Bull's Run, by the English journals, should be called "John Bull's Run," to commemorate the fact that Mr. RUSSELL, of *The Times*, who described a fight which he never went within five miles of, was the first to set spurs to his horse and run away, arriving at Washington much in advance of all other fugitives. Perhaps a yet more significant title would be "The Battle of Russell's Run."

From the Evansville Jour., Aug. 15.

The Indiana Zouaves.

Col. Lewis Wallace's Address to his Men on Hearing of Gen. Lyon's Death.

Yesterday morning, after the news of the battle of Springfield reached Indianapolis, Colonel Lewis Wallace issued the following bulletin to the Indiana Zouaves. It has the Napoleonic ring:—

A battle has been fought near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon is slain. Our army is in full retreat. General Fremont has telegraphed for all the available forces of Indiana. Now or never! Zouaves! Return to camp. I will give you back your old rifles! your old officers, and the ever glorious flag. The Eleventh waits you—your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your experience and strong arms. Let us make a renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow.

LEWIS WALLACE.
Col. Eleventh Regiment Ind. Volunteers.
August 14, 1861.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE GOVERNOR THOMAS PRISONER.

GRAFTON, Va., August 24, 1861.

Last evening, while Gov. Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel at Cumberland, some Secessionists raised a disturbance which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of *The Alleghanian* office, a Secession newspaper. This morning the train bound West, which had Gov. Thomas aboard, when about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross-ties thrown across the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track with but little damage to the engine. Some Federal scouts then fired into the train, it is supposed by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the Secessionists was to take Gov. Thomas prisoner.

NOTHING is more discouraging to the friends of the Union in the South, says the Press, who, notwithstanding all the sectional predjudices which exist around them, bravely contend against the foes of the Government, than to find that in the loyal portion of our country traitorous sheets are permitted to act as the unblushing advocates of as vile a conspiracy as human villany ever hatched. They feel that the world has never been disgraced by a worse exhibition of wickedness and folly than that presented by the infamous effort of the Secessionists to destroy the noblest and most beneficent Government that was ever devised, and we do not wonder, therefore, that they give utterance to their expressions of indignation at the course of the Northern traitors in such language as is contained in the following article from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*:

"A Southern traitor has ambition and whiskey for excuses, but a Northern traitor is a natural fory and toady. The New York *News*, the *Day Book*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and a few other Northern papers of that stripe, are doing more to foster and prolong this rebellion than all the Southern fanatics and Disunion papers combined."

An unlucky private in one of the New York regiments was wounded in the late battle, and his father arrived at the hospital just as the surgeon was removing the ball from the back of his shoulder. The boy lay with his face downward on the pallet.

"Ah my poor son!" said the father mournfully, "I am very sorry for you. But it is a bad place to be hit in—thus in the back!"

The sufferer turned over, bared his breast, and pointing to the opening above the arm-pit exclaimed,

"Father there's where the ball went in!"

Among the trophies captured at Manassas were some boxes containing 32,000 handcuffs, which the Grand Army intended to place on the Southerners after they had whipped them and taken them prisoners.—[Exchange.

The above lie is so apparent as to scarcely deserve a denial. If there lives any one in his sober senses who believes it, or who can be made to believe it, "tell it to him."

[Louisville Democrat.

Here is a lie that throws the above completely in the shade. The Richmond papers say:

The handcuffs were intended for such Southerners as were captured between Manassas and Richmond; and expecting that the Rebels would make a decided stand at Richmond, it was rumored that these captured Southerners were to be put, handcuffed, in front of their (the U. S. soldiers) lines, and thus to make a breastwork of them, that the rebel army would be forced first to fire upon and kill their own friends!

THE REBEL LOSS AT MANASSAS.—A recent letter from Savannah, Georgia, contained the following significant paragraph:

"Our city is mourning 517 of our beautiful Oglethorpe troops were killed at the battle of Manassas, all young men, and members of our best families."

Destruction of a Secession Paper in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—The office of the Stark County Democrat, a Sesession sheet, at Canton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed last night by the volunteers of that place.

RHEUMATISM can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

July 26, 1861.

☞ Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Read This.

We are out of money. We have money to pay, which has been due long since; our creditors can't wait. We have enough coming to us to pay our indebtedness, if our friends pay us what they owe us, or part, by the coming Court! All that owe us for subscription, advertising, job work, and election tickets, we hope will attend to this. Many Administrators and Executors owe us for years; they can't expect us to live without money; they must pay soon or expect to pay costs in addition. We hold several notes also that must be paid.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861,

at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

Two persons, in connexion with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., Innkeeper, in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Sparks in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspecters and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

Aug. 30, 1861.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keevers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 509 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills, and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO,

One tract of land containg 131 acres, more or less about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement, and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Brallier, Sr., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 106¾ acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, tenant house and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham & Co., and others, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and loom house double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining land of Dan'l Snider, Henry Grubb, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrod Smith.

ALSO,

One tract of land known as the "sugar bottom," containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reininger, Gideon D. Trout and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stivers and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO,

One lot of ground containing 1½ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwellidg house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others—

ALSO, one lot of ground containing 1 acre, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the west and south, and public road on the east and west and all situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant, Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land, containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, two log stables and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Danel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendants, Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land, containing 100 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and a log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

ALSO,

One small tract of coal land, containing 3 acres, more or less, about 2 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of John McCandless, John N. Lanes' heirs and others, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO,

One small tract of land, containing 6 acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Bridenham, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Johnson.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Otto, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

ALSO,

All Defendant, John Wright's, interest in and to one tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartswelder and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 2, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 3d day of September, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for Confirmation.

The account of William Snell, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Snell, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.

The partial account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator *cum testimento annexo* of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of John Studebaker, Guardian of Ann Miller, minor child of Andrew Miller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, dec'd, who was Guardian of Sarah and David Longenecker, minor children of Abraham Longenecker; dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Margaret Hafer, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will and testament of Magdalena Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of Robert M. Tayler, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Knauff, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob S. Brown, Trustee to sell the real estate of Margaret Croft, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, administrator of the estate of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township dec'd.

The account of J. K. Latshaw, administrator of the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Sleek and William Sleek Executor, of the last will and testament of John Sleek, late of St. Clair Townsqip, dec'd.

The final account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Hammer, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah E. Black and George W. Horn, administrators of the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham R. Crane, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Nycum, Adm'r, of the estate of Alexander George, dec'd, late of California.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good: as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AURORA, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

July 5, 1861.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day September,

next, all that valuable tract of fine limestone land, late the Mansion property, of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer, situate in said Township, and containing 302 acres and 148 perches, nett measure.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county. It adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about fifteen acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant house, with a log barn and other out buildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property; it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented and the title indisputable.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantagous.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
A.t. and Atty. in fact for the heirs.

July 26, 1861

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs Collins, Dull & Co. } No. 97 Nov. T. 1861, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Auditor.

Aug. 16, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N. York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors,

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861

THE INQUIRER

s putlished every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House." by

April 19, 1861.—tf

John E. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.—zz

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in dental surgery. Teeth filled, pivoted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 24 day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th, said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug., 2, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at September Term, (2d day,) 1861.

J G Rohm	"	Bedford Railroad Co.
Henry Reighart	"	W H Irwin et al
Scott & Watson	"	J Sprout et al
Abner Thompson	"	David Stuckey
Wm. A. Powell	"	Jacob Studebaker
Artemas Bennett	"	Wm. Oss et al
G W Steels, use	"	Wm T Daugherty et al
Henry Ickes, et al	"	A J Crisman
same	"	J W Crisman
Abm. Skelly	"	Joseph Garber
Joshua B. Bond	"	Bedford Min. Sps. Co.
H Reighart, et al	"	Wm H Irwin
John Luman	"	Robert Adams et al
John Ebner	"	John Brown et al
Charles W. Colvin	"	John C Riffle
O E Shannon's use	"	Philip Keagy et al
Som. & Bed. T R Co.	"	Davis & Bowles
Jacob Snider	"	Jacob Lingenfelter
George Cartwright	"	John Cessna, Esq
Eve Bowman	"	Joseph Bowman
George Miller	"	James Patton
W A May	"	H B Elbin
Reuben O'Neal et al	"	Lewis Evans et al
Z Shafer	"	H B Elbin.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for September Term, (2d day,) 1861.

John C. Vickroy, Foreman, John Cavender, David Evans, Martin Feightner, Joseph Holler, George Grove, C. B. Kochendorfer, Wm. McDonald, John E. Miller, Daniel Miller, Duncan McVicker, Thomas Mulinix, John C. Miller, Simon Nycum, Abrm. Reighard, John Reininger, Abrm. Ritchey, of Obia, G. Speele, W. States, P. Steckman, Christian Speece, Alexander Tate, Levi Weisel, Alfred Willison.

Petit Jurors.

Wm. Border, Robert Blackburn, George Beegle, John W. Bowen, Samuel Beckly, Thomas Cook, Daniel Crissman, Jacob C. Devore, Asa Duvall, Wm. Eicholtz, Isaac L. Fickes, George Finck, Abraham Finck, Charles Hayman, Wm. Haney, John Ickes, David Kauffman, Michael Lutz, Josiah Miller, Jacob W. Miller, Henry Mearkle, John Miller, Alexander McGregor, Esq, Jacob Moses, Abraham Moore, Archibald Perdew, Geo. Powell, Jacob Rhoads, John Remby, Wm. Snell, George Sharer, Wm. Stuckey, Daniel J. Shuck, George Tewell, John R. Taylor, George Venstine, John Wilhelm, Sr., John H. Wilkinson.

Aug. 9, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court af Common Pleas in and for said County, for confiemation on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Bedford Aug. 9, 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, at September Term, next, for a discharge, in the following cases:—

As Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd, as Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd, as one of the Executors' of the will of Abraham Ritchey, dec'd, and as one of the Executors' of the will of A. R. Craine, dec'd. *JOB MANN.*

Aug. 9, 1861.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things.* In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1. instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day.*

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year.* Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches,	$6	per quarter.
" and Classics,	$7,50	
Drawing, (Permptory)	$1	
French,	$2	

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing, French, German,	$5,00 each,	per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting,	$5,00 for 12 lessons.	

Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living on the farm of Daniel Zook, in South Woodberry Tp., about the first of May last, a light red muly Bull, both ears split, no other marks, about 2 years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN J. JORDAN.

Aug. 16, 1861.—*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs. Collins, Dull & Co. } No. 98 Nov. T. 1860, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

Aug. 16, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,

Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.

MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.

MISS L. J. BRIM. Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.—z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 29th day of April 1861, before the judges,

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sanford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to beheld at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to except, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars. Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous. Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford. Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOBREED,

Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a arge stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREA EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.—tf.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861 before the judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Laman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamine Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day of September, next, to accept, or retuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.